









## THE PHILIPPINE PRESS.

(From *El Español*, 2nd September, 1898)

## UNJUSTICE.

We have written former articles on the want of right and reason in the arrangements made by our military authorities for the memorable unfortunate 13th, of the lives of the Spanish soldiers, worthy of a better reward for their heroism and resignation shown by staying in the trenches during 3 months, all the time flesh for cannon balls, responding with their lives for the mistakes and stupidity, greater each time they were repeated, of those who by their position should have been the first to care for the lives and safety of their soldiers.

We have also noticed the thoughtlessness and stupidity shown by our authorities in leaving abandoned and at the mercy of the conquerors all the funds in the Public Treasury which should so much needs at the present moment, likewise the ignorance, stupidity and even egotism with which the pantheistic-tragic capitulation was effected; also of the lamentable and abandoned state in which the public functionaries and Volunteers (pressed) of whom as of the property of Spain they never seemed to have thought, without doubt, because they deserved more consideration at their hands. The first for the resignation and firmness shown in defending the integrity and integrity of their country sharing with the soldier the pains of war without hope of reward or honour further than comes from duty performed and the honorable consciousness of same. The second because, like a good milch cow, they have been feeding up with crosses and gold lace tassels those who were not worthy to be doorknobs.

Today and without fear of being called tedious we again repeat and insist with greater energy if possible and we cry out in the name of justice that all those responsible for what has passed shall be subjected to trial and punished with all the rigour of the law for what has happened through their negligence and incompetence and for the murdered victims of the 13th.

Hard chastisement for those who, abandoning the great interest of the nation, only attended to their own haughty selves treating with perfect indifference the great interests confided to their care.

Now is the time when reason and justice should open a way to chastise them, and for the chastisement to be great and heavy, as great and heavy as the faults that call for it. So that not only may they suffer now as they deserve but may serve as a warning, with the Curse of God, the execration of history and the scorn of all honourable men on them forever!

An Englishman would not put it like that but he'd shoot them just the same, or hang them, and they'd thoroughly deserve both and more.

## THE REBEL JOURNAL.

(La Independencia, Malabar, Sept. 3rd, 1898)

Organ Philippine Republican Government.

Translated from Leading Article.

## OUR PROGRAMME.

In launching this publication the first number of our Daily we consider it a duty to make clear its purposes and political standards.

We will defend the independence of the Philippines because it is the aspiration of the country which has now reached its majority; and when a population rises as one single man, to protest, arms in hand, against a policy of oppression and injustice it is a proof that it contains sufficient vitality for freedom. There is now working in the brief period of three months, all the machinery of Administration and Justice; there exists relatively, order in the midst of the disorder of intestine war; we treat our prisoners as well as could the most civilized and cultured nations and our army fights inspired by international and humanitarian laws.

A people who can do such things are able to govern themselves.

Further, the Philippine people have reached to such a high grade of civilization that among themselves they have met, enough and to spare, capable of taking care of the destinies of the country, and, independence being the object of the revolution, the keynote of the thing in all the provinces of Luzon and in some of the Visayas group, Mindanao and Iolo, the acts of the people show clearly their repugnance to domination.

Thus, to make clear the ideal and the predominant aspiration of the country, to show the principles of our government, to ask the nations to recognize our independence, basing our claims on the capability of our race, in the acts which show forth our culture and in the vitality which we have shown in governing twenty-six provinces, with more than three millions of inhabitants, there is our programme, the synthesis of all our politics, the aspiration of which is peace because peace symbolizes work and progress.

Governing ourselves in the whole of Luzon we have wished to demonstrate to all the nations that we are capable of ruling ourselves. Tranquilly reigns in all the provinces in spite of the disorders inevitable in all wars and this relative calm would appear to show, drawn from the ensanguined horizon of our misfortunes, a splendid aura of prosperity!

To the people as to our Government war is repugnant, the spilling of blood, the paralyzation of agricultural and commercial business, which is death to nations; but when this same peaceful people are trodden under foot their aspirations to a new life of liberty they have more than the right before humanity to accept as a necessary evil war with its cruel consequences.

We wish for the olive of peace, we do not wish for the laurel, which would make us think upon the conquered and the ruin and grief of so many mothers.

We salute America, that great and strong country with which we are joined in the bonds of sincere friendship. We have fought side by side in the bitter days of combat we have felt our hearts beat in unison. America having declared war with Spain for humanitarian motives and having constituted itself the liberator of the peoples oppressed by the Spanish Government, does not come here to make war on any party nor to seize territory, their mission is greater and more generous, inspired always by the Monroe policy.

She should have sympathy with our cause, that of a young people who aspire to independence confiding in their own initiative and the nobility of the stronger.

Our supreme ideal ought to be received by all free nations with generous sympathy, like the sympathy and help given to American independence by generous France.

We salute all foreign nations especially those who have interests in the Philippines assuring them of our most vehement desire to have peace as the basis of our independence.

We salute also our President the Citizen Aguinaldo, living incarnation of the revolution, The Government which will attack by its good

ness, honour and justice. Our valiant and long suffering army chieftains and soldiers have fought and will fight to sustain their nationality.

We send our salute to the Press of the Philippines and to the foreign Press commending ourselves to our compatriots and their friendship.

Peace to those who have succumbed in the great cause and pity for those who after Titanic efforts have fallen below the weight of their efforts.

## OUR GOVERNMENT.

The Revolutionary Government is formed of the following citizens:—

President—Mr. Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy.  
Foreign Secretary—The same for the present.  
Home Secretary—Mr. Leandro Ibarra (lawyer).  
Secretary for War—Mr. Baldomero Aguinaldo.  
Secy. for General Revenue—Mr. Mariano Tila.

There are besides, Directors of Home Affairs and General Revenue the citizens Messrs. Severino de las Alas and Benito Legarda, lawyer and landed proprietor of Manila, respectively.

For the direction of War Mr. Antonio Luna has been appointed.

For Foreign Affairs the two well-known, Manila literary men Messrs. Arellano and Anaster.

THE CONGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We are told within a few days the Revolutionary Congress will meet, and to this meeting will go with their prestige and to co-operate persons of known culture—Manila will be represented by Messrs. Arsenio de Herrera, lawyer, Felix Fuster Pascual, lawyer, and Teodoro Gonzales, Cavite by Jose Maria Baza, lawyer, Isaac F. Rios, lawyer, and Jo de Salinas, Sub-Inspector of Pharmacy in revolutionary militia.

Batangas by Gregorio Aguilera and Mariano Lopez, rich planters. Bulacan by the literary gentleman Amador B. Bustala and Mariano L. Crisostomo. Pampanga by the lawyer Jo de Gozalez, Nueva Ecija by Jose Santiago, Iloilo by Juan Nepomaceno, Batavia by the rich proprietor Jo de M. Lerma. Till now we do not know who have been elected to represent the rest of the provinces.

We are sure that the Congress will prove worthy of the hopes that the country has in it.

## CHENG TU.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 11th.

## OFFICIAL ACTION.

For nearly a year the Province has been without a Viceroy. We have heard of one after another being appointed, and then the rumour contradicted of the appointment of Chanjat. The latest and present appointment is said to be in the hands of the Governor of the Philippines. The idea of Gov. recent has been in the hands of the Tatar General, and now report has it that he has been accused at Peking of extortion and is to be degraded.

The Tatar General has just issued a very excellent proclamation having reference to disturbances in various parts of the Province, notably Kiangpoh and Szechuen. He calls the attention of good citizens to the fact that China must pay for all damages done in riots and pay heavily and in advance the large amount paid for the riot of 1895. He sets forth the lawfulness of the presence of missionaries in their country and the good work they are doing, and exhorts all to seek to preserve peace.

## INUNDATIONS.

We have had the heaviest rains within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." The damage in this city is mainly confined to fallen walls and compounds, but the cities along the river between here and Chungking (the Chang) have suffered greatly over 1,000 deaths from drowning and falling buildings being reported at Yangtze. Two thirds of the city wall of Tachow is reported washed away and great damage done to buildings and goods. All the flats by the river side are flooded with water, destroying the growing sugar cane. It is the time for the fierce harvest, and the fields are reported as washed out. Rice is advancing rapidly, and the prospect is that it will go to famine prices.

## THE NEW MINT.

The mint fitted up by the American Trading Co. is coloring silver dollars and small coins. They are not in circulation as yet, but we hope they may be soon.

## THE I.P.

Something ought to be said about the Imperial Post if we follow the fashion of correspondents from other cities. We used to pay 80c each a copy on all mail matter foreign and domestic, in addition to what had been paid. Now that the Imperial Post delivers it at Chungking and we have nothing to pay to get it that is a saving of 90c each a copy on all foreign mails and a saving even on domestic mail and parcels. The complaint we have to make is that parcels are too long time on the way, and the rules relating to it a sending of parcels too long and vexatious.—*Mercury*.

## VLADIVOSTOK.

August 8th.

## INTERCOURSE WITH THE U. S.

This year has shown an increase in our business relations with the United States. An American firm of the name of Clarkson & Co. has been established in the port and has imported a considerable quantity of Oregon pine, no less than five steamers having arrived loaded with this timber, on account of the fire, so that actually our timber yards here have more Oregon pine in them than indigenous timber. The same firm has, in conjunction with a Russian capitalist, contracted for the furnishing of provisions for the troops, in connection with which they imported last spring from the States.

## MARTIME ITEMS.

The trade of this port has increased considerably this year as compared with last year, with proportionate increase of the number of vessels visiting this port. There is now, at time of writing, only one cruiser here, the *Dimitri Donchik*, one gunboat, and a few torpedo boats, and the Italian cruiser *Morso Polo*.

## A WRITING.

The steamer *Cosmopolita* left this port last month for Northern ports; but telegrams have been received reporting the wreck of the vessel in the neighbourhood of the island of Saghalien. She had on board General Subotich, Governor of the Maritime Districts, his wife, and officers of his staff.

There were, however, no lives lost and the passengers and crew are now at Saghalien. The steamer *Amgo* has been since dispatched from this port to take General Subotich northwards on his tour over the maritime districts.

## GENERAL.

A French company has obtained a concession to open coal mines in the vicinity of Vladivostok—30 versts distant—the mines having been purchased from a Russian trader. The same company proposes to establish a large foundry in connection with some iron mines near the Gulf of St. Olga.

Chinese workmen and labourers have been flocking into the port this year, no less than 15,000 of them having already arrived.—*N. C. D. News Cor.*

## JAPANESE FACTS AND COMMENTS.

According to the *Mainichi*, the silk trade of Yokohama has revived considerably in consequence of large orders for fine fabrics received from Europe. This led to an unexpected appreciation of prices, 12 bales from Soubu fetching 950 yen each, and 16 bales from Kel yehsha 930 yen. Quotations have risen altogether by 10 to 20 yen. The enhancement of prices seems to be largely based, however, not on the orders received, but on generally favourable prospects. Of the former qualities the "super-fine" is in demand, some purchases having been made at 970 yen. On Saturday last business was done to the amount of 710 bales, while on Sunday 22 bales changed hands. On the 22nd instant 25 bales were sold at 865 yen, 27 bales at 875 yen, and 25 bales at 900 yen; the sales altogether reached 253 bales. The tone of the market is extremely good.

The *Kokumishi* writes at some length on the necessity of putting a check on the Government. A hostile political party, it says, ought to exist for as free as at present. It can do almost as it pleases. The public is disposed to imagine that despotism is confined to absolute monarchy. But popular government may be used to the same end, and with more injurious effect. Japan has just entered, upon an era of tyranny under the form of popular government against which special precautions are necessary. "Party Cabinets" may be excellent; but if they seek only to promote selfish ends to such an extent as to suspend the executive machinery, to shrink from making requisite arrangements in regard to foreign diplomacy, to bid for the support of seditious elements by "sweetens of office," and to sell a portion of the government forests to fill private purses, this Cabinet must be convicted of the worst evils of administration. Parliamentary members and newspaper editors having no connection with the constitutional party ought to do all in their power to protect against the present Government. To put the reins of administration in the hands of mere political "ruffians" is simply a display of folly.

*Kokumishi* adds, must be rooted from the lethargy into which they have fallen.

The *Mainichi* publishes an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Taguchi on the land and sea taxes. Supposing, he says, the deficiency in revenue to be 20 million yen, it may be asked which of the two forms of taxation can be enforced upon the poorer people with the less difficulty—the land tax or the sea tax? He argues that an additional revenue of 20 million yen obtained from the sea tax would be taken from the purses of the poor, whereas in the case of land tax the amount would be collected from a small number of large landed proprietors and would be a certain proportion of the middle class. It is only right that the landowners should be taxed. At the time of the Tokugawa regime the Empire of Japan was held by thirty different feudal chiefs, who were scarcely better than drones; the tenants under these feudal chiefs have, in the course of time, become landlords themselves, and now threaten to exhaust the fruits of labour without labour on their part. This cannot but be regretted in the interests of the country.—*Japan Mail*.

## THE PERRY EPISODE.

The Japanese, as we have often observed, love a joke. It was not to be supposed that they would fail to appreciate the comic side of the entertainment given to Professor Perry under the auspices of the Welcome Society. To tie a man who, from his enterprising point of view, has done nothing whatever to deserve the honour, and to set up a public entertainment on his account merely because he happens to be the grand-nephew of his grand-uncle, is carrying the principle of vicarious recognition almost as far as it is carried for pension purposes in the United States. According to some folks whose phenomenal furniture does not include the bump of reverence, it is to apply the classic term *Kangakudo* to the Perry function, a dispoke term *Kangakudo* is the *Perry-Kat*—a word which, while it is so, on the one hand, is a translation of "Perry-Kat," has the additional meaning of a "voracious party." It was an amusing impromptu. People laughed a little, and then the affair passed out of memory. It had a graceful side and perhaps also a useful side, so that no one was disposed to ridicule it over-much. But the laughter has now been revived in a manner that is entirely new rather than merely funny. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Nippon* state that Professor Perry is an impostor; that his supposed relationship to Commodore Perry is all moonshine; that he not only took his departure from Japan on the 10th instant in the *Empress of China*, and that, in short, he absconded. The tale is utterly untrue. Professor Perry is still in Japan, at Nikko, we believe. The story gives the newspapers an opportunity to make merry at the expense of Mr. Fukuzawa, at whose College Professor Perry was employed, and at the expense of Matsui Hachiku, the President of the Welcome Society.—*Japan D. Mail*.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer.....29.818

Thermometer.....80.1

Humidity.....77

Rainfall.....8.58

## TO-DAY.

On date at On date at

Barometer.....29.88 29.88

Thermometer.....75 75

Humidity.....75 75

Rainfall.....75 75

## TO-DAY.

Saturday, 10th September, 1898.

Chinese—8th of 7th moon of 8th year of Kuang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 40min.

Sets.....5hr. 12min.

Moon—In Apogee 8hr. a.m.

High water—Morning.....5hr. 50min.

Afternoon.....noon.

Low water—Morning.....noon.

Afternoon.....5hr. 12min.

No inferior high or low water.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1391—Tea first imported into England.

1833—Riot in Canton much property destroyed on Shamshun.

1884—Typhoon in Hongkong; 500 Tassan.

1887—The British gunboat *Washley* Singapore for Hongkong and was seen no more.

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 11th September, 1898.

Chinese—9th of 7th moon of 8th year of Kuang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 40min.

Sets.....5hr. 12min.

Moon—In Apogee 8hr. a.m.

High water—Morning.....5hr. 50min.

Afternoon.....noon.

Low water—Morning.....noon.

Afternoon.....5hr. 12min.

No inferior high or low water.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1391—Tea first imported into England.

1833—Riot in Canton much property destroyed on Shamshun.

1884—Typhoon in Hongkong; 500 Tassan.

1887—The British gunboat *Washley* Singapore for Hongkong and was seen no more.

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 11th September, 1898.

Chinese—9th of 7th moon of 8th year of Kuang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 40min.

Sets.....5hr. 12min.

Moon—In Apogee 8hr. a.m.

High water—Morning.....5hr. 50min.

Afternoon.....noon.

Low water—Morning.....noon.

Afternoon.....5hr. 12min.

No inferior high or low water.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1790—Battle of Malpique.

1834—H.M.S. *Imogene* and *Andromache* arrived at Whampoa, and Marines took possession of the Factories.1887—German schooner *Niederhof* lost at Taiwan.

1890—Public meeting of foreign residents at Yokohama to protest against the proposed new treaty with Japan.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m.

Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5.45 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m.

7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m., Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.

Westway Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Empress*) to-morrow.Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 13th inst.Tacoma (*Victoria*) 16th inst.American (*Glenn*) 21st inst.THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Yokohama for Vancouver yesterday afternoon, the 9th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isidoro Pons..... at Kowloon Dock.

Ningchow..... " " "

Atlantic..... " " "

Michael Tobias..... " " "

Ballmore (U.S.)..... " " "

Ozus..... " " "

Baituan..... " " "

Peyang..... " " "

Tachow..... " " "

Tat On..... " " "

## PASSED THE CANAL.

Cuttyhunk—*Memmouthshire*, Kuang-shi Aug. 5th; *Gloria*, *Natal*, *Flintshire*, *Undunland*.John Sanderson, *Wiltshire*, 16th; *Canton*, 18th; *Ulysses*, *Nurnberg*, *Ningbo*, 23rd; *Queen Olga*, *Ottensberg*, 26th; *Kintuck*, *Lauri*, *Branch*, *Andalusia*, 30th.HOMeward—*Hector*, *Oceanic* Aug. 26th; *Darmstadt*, 30th.

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidly with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins &amp; Co., Hongkong.—[Adv.]

## Intimations.

ANTI CORROSIVES

ANTI FOULINGS

MANUFACTORY

OIL PAINTS AND COLOUR-WASH

PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS

TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY.

BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,

17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [29]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS

AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated

CLEMENT, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., LD.,

DUNLOP, TYRES, BICYCLES, &amp;C., &amp;C., &amp;C.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A.....\$16

Quality B.....\$12

Quality C.....\$8

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite the Telephone Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK

MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER

SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches

awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;

and for Veitlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

Nos 54 &amp; 56, Queen's Road Central. [40]

TAKE NOTE

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT

TO indicate the exact use of words, no

DICTIONARY can compare with the New

Edition of

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* you

can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy

of the *Webster of Webster*



## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HITACHI MARU..... C. Hillcoat	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	THURSDAY, 15th Sept, at 4 P.M.
KANAGAWA MARU..... J. MacKenzie	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WEDNESDAY, 21st Sept, at 4 P.M.
YAMASHIRO MARU..... J. Jones	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 26th Sept, at 4 P.M.
SENDAI MARU..... C. Olson	VLADIVOSTOK, via SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN and GINSAN.	FRIDAY, 30th September, at Noon.
TOKIO MARU..... E. W. Haswell	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 30th September, at 4 P.M.

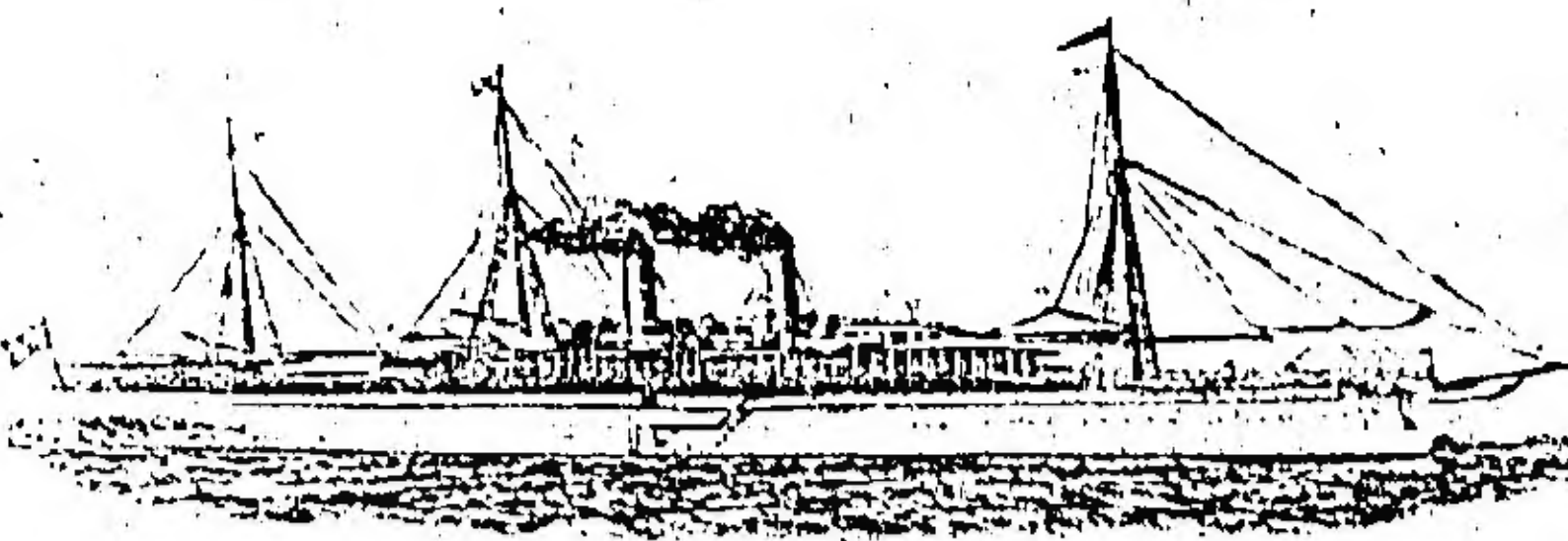
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1898.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1898



1898

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept, 1898.  
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct, 1898.  
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Paddy's Street.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1898.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SWATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"JASON,"  
Captain L. Cett, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1898. [1073]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAINUN,"  
Captain F. Odgers, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARLAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1898. [1082]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA,  
via SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship

"HINSANG,"  
Captain Crockett, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1898. [1083]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"  
Captain Kock, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1898. [1021]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"  
Captain G. Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1898. [1084]

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE "A" Norwegian Ark

"PRINCE ARTHUR,"  
Captain Olsen, having arrived will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1898. [858]

## FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3, 3, L. I. American Bark

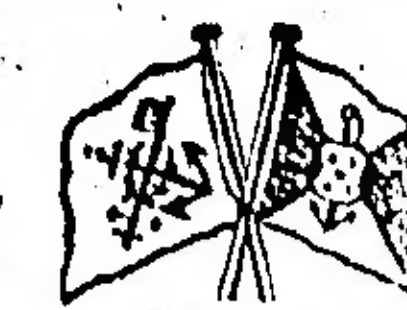
"ADOLPH OBRIE,"  
Captain Amshury, is ready to take cargo for above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1898. [1067]

## Mails.

## Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.  
(Freight Service.)HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.  
(East Asiatic Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SUEVIA .....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.....	18th Sept. } Freight.
FRICK .....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.....	About 25th } Freight and
*SILESIA .....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.....	September. } Passage.
ALESIA .....	LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP...	About 12th } Freight.
Meyerdercks .....		October. }

\* This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1898.

## Mails.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tacoma... 2,549 | A. Dixon ..... | Sept. 17.

Victoria... 3,167 | J. Truebridge ... | Sept. 27.

Olympia... 2,608 | T. H. Dobson ... | Oct. 22.

Columbia... 2,005 | A. Gow ..... | Nov. 1.

Also  
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

\*Mogul... 3,654 | C. H. Batter... | Sept. 11.

Brasmar... 3,601 | E. Foster ..... | Nov. 5.

\*A. DAVLIGHT. Calling at AMOY and HONOLULU and Not calling at SHANGHAI.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line

HONGKONG TO LONDON 447.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table.

DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK 441.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first-class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA 438.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
General Agents,

Hongkong, 8th September, 1898. [14]

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,  
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL  
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prussia .....